WASHINGTON.

THE RECONSTRUCTION INJUNCTION CASE.

Attorney General Stanbery to Oppose the Motion to File the Bill.

The Prospects of a July Session of Congress.

ILLNESS OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

The Application for an Injunction Against the Reconstruction Law—The Movement to be Streamounly Opposed by the Government. One of the effects of the Sharkey-Walker movement for the obstruction of the reconstruction acts is likely to be a revival of the wholesale confiscation achemes favored by redhot radicals. The latter regard the injunction aprther off than ever from getting back into the family States. Congress would not admit representatives ected under the auspices of old robel State govern-

out any entertainment of the injunction bill by the reme Court. The Attorney General will oppose the don for leave to file the bill next Friday with all his

General Nye, who have just returned to Washing-frer visiting their constituents. Members of the sere already scarce in Washington, and there is not

Illness of Thaddeus Stevens-addess Stevens has been confined to his bed Wednesday last from general prostration and n of the heart. Secretary Seward called this but Mr. Stevens was too ill to see him and

character of the Russian-American Territory, serving to show that comparatively little has herelefore been known concerning it. In consequence of these new revelations there is a better prospect than there was a week ago for the ratification of the pending treaty.

The Leuisiana Marshalship is still an open and much mooted question. One of the prominent aspirants his confident of with the Consulation aspirants his confident of his success and ready to war or the Senate against his competitors. So far General florron appears to be the condidate whose changes are considered best. The long delay in the folsation of a candidate for this position is the cause of such speculation, and the President will afford anoth relief to the aspirants and their friends by sading to the Senate file little of his appoints. It is claimed by Louisianians that this office should be given to a Louisianian, in view of the fact that the most importable and lucrative offices have been given to non-residents of the State. It is generally claimed that a great deal more matinaction would be given to another than a great deal more matinaction would be given to conferring the edice upon some one of known general influence among all classes of the voting population and of political power, and that buch is man could be found outside of the number of the present aspirants. General Herron, whose name is the most prominently mentioned among the candidates, it is believed, would meet with stout opposition in the Senate, but would be ultimately confirmed.

The American Ambassadorabip, since the rejection

The Austrian Ambassadorship.

For the Austrian Ambassadorship, since the rejection of Ex-senstor Nesmith, Judge Durrell, of Louisians, is spoken of. Wm. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is likewise mentioned in connection with the

spoken of. Wm. E. Chandler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is likewise mentioned in connection with the position.

Confirmations and Rejections by the Senate. The Senate has confirmed the nominations of E. M. Norton, to be Marshal of the district of West Virginia; and F. E. winter, Marshal of the Southern district of Mississyoi; Joseph F. Hodges, Postmaster at Virden, Ill.; Major General Edward McCord, to be First Licettenant in the Fourth regiment United States cavalry.

The Senate has rejected Geo. M. Robinson, as Receiver of Public Moneys, at Mansara, Wia; also F. M. Field, as Foatmaster at Lexington, M. a. and W. D. Voss, as Postmaster at Bloomington, Indiana.

Affaire is Rickmond-Remeentres Between Prominent Citizens.

Prom Richmond to-night there come lively reports of chivalrous encounters between lights of the chivalry. The Virginia capitol was enlivened by a double set to, the high contending parties being a United States Senator elect and an Internal Revenue Collector, and a Revenue Inspector and a merchant, the display winding up with the arrest of a well known historian of the present fast age. The variations of the day's amusement commenced with an interesting choking match between the Hon. James Segar and Mr. James, the Collector in Richmond, which was brought about by a damand on the part of the former for certain over assessed monies belonging to citizens which had been ordered to be refunded by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Segar, representing these parties, presented a power of attorney to Mr. James, consisting of claims of sixty-six persons, amounting to some \$4,000, and demanded payment. Mr. James examined the paper, made some objection, and not only refused to pay, but by a flank movement subsequently obtained possession of the paper and secreted it upon his person. Segar, seeing he could not get the money, domanded the paper, but without success, when he seried James by the collar and shock him violently. James, still obstinately refused to give up the paper, when Segar, releadi

been appropriated to the State of California for internal improvements, under the act of 1841, as extended to that State.

The Mariborough (Md.) Prince Georgian has the fol-lowing item concerning the Lyles murderers:— We learn that the Sheriff has received a letter from Mr. Day, of Baltimore county, with whom the negro now in sail here on suspicion of being one of the Lyles' mur-derers lived previous to and at the time of his arrest, stating that the negro had been continuously in his em-ploy from the 14th of June to the 15th of September of last year. This corroborates the negro's statement, clearly proving him the wrong man, and he will be immediately released.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

sust eventuate in the progress and prosperity of New ersey has just commenced in the vicinity of Jersey City, as the operations of a company to reclaim the swamp lands lying between the Passaic and Hackensack rivers

CENTRAL RAILBOAD BRIDGE—About a year and a half ago the Common Council, it is claimed, made an appropriation of \$2,000 for the purpose of engaging coansel to investigate the damage resulting to the navigation of the Passaic river from the bridge of the Central paircoad Company across Newark Bay. In view of the fact that a petition for the removal of the bridge as at present built, signed by ever two hundred business men of Newark, has been presented to the Lezislature, and a committee appointed by that body to investigate the matter, great interest is fest as to what steps, if any, have been taken by the city, and it has been suggested by several business men that the Common Qualett Inite with the petitionary for the speedy investigation of the affect of the fairty removal of the structure, but sake that \$100 draw of the bridge be built as provided for in the charter of the company—at an angle of forty-five degrees.

call for the Shifter removal of the structure, but make that MPS draw of the bridge be built as provided for in the Chirter of the company—at an angle of forty-five degrees.

At Informate Brill.—A bill has been introduced in the State Schate to lease to the Newark and New York Railroad Company for the term of fifty years all the lands bounded as follows:—Beginning at a point on the Hudson river on the line of the seventh course in the tract described in the late act granting certain lands to the Merris Ganal Company, 500 feet cast of the easterly end of said seventh course; thence westerly, parallel with South street, Jersey City, 1,000 feet; thence southerly, at right angles with the last mentioned line, 250 feet; thence easterly, parallel with South street, 1,000 feet; thence northerly 250 feet to the place of beginning, containing about fire and three-quarter serse. The bill size grants to the company the privilege of occupying the lands above set forth for the uses of the railroad, and also the right of constructing treate work, on which to lay the tracks of the railroad, from the high water mark at Communipaw, as it was prior to any reclamation of lands under water, made within the last five years, to the lands above described—the tracks and treats work not to exceed siry, six feet in width—provided that the treatile-work is constructed in such manner that the tide-water new flowing there may flow under the same. The till also sets forth that no grant of land under water in front of said lands there may flow under the same. The till size sets forth that no grant of land under water in front of said lands the provides that the railroad company shall annually pay igo the State treasury the same of these lands the bill provides that the railroad company whall annually pay igo the State treasury the same of these lands the bill provides that the railroad company whall annually pay igo the State treasury the same of these lands to the lands leased, shall be made by the situated to the Newark and New York Railro

GENERAL THOMAS ON THE WANT IN THE SOUTH. To a letter of inquiry on the subject of the destitution in the South, General Thomas sent the following re-

To a letter of inquiry on the subject of the destitution in the South, teneral Thomas sont the following reply:

LOUSWILLE KY, March 22, 1807.

Mr. Carten H Hammon, Chicago. Ill:

DEAN Sm.—I received your favor of the 17th inst. this morning, for which I am much obliged, as it will enable me to point out a locality in Georgia and Alabama where the people of both mides of the question at present dividing the country are in extreme want for presistence enough to enable them to make crops this year. The profile of Cerroll, Harshoo, Polk, Paulding, Campbell, Corveta and Heard, Georgia and Randoiph, Calboun and Cherokae, Alabama, are represented to me as not having provisions to last them until stay next; and great numbers who have the means to move will be compelled to do a unless they can provision to last them until stay next; and great numbers who have the means to move will be compelled to do a unless they can prouve provisions from abroad. All classes of the citizens are alite destitute, the rich are perfectly willing to purchase if any one will send them provisions are an entite them. The rich are perfectly willing to purchase if any one will send them provisions are an entite them. The rich are perfectly willing to purchase if any one will send them provisions and walf for them to gather in their crops before demanding payment. By aking those people I know you will be doing good service in relieving the distrass which is common throughout the South, and you will also be giving encouragement to people who will appreciate the relief afferded them in their time of need. I as, six, very respectivity, your chodest servine, and you the needs to be an an additional provision and walf for them to gather in their crops before demanding payment. By aking those people who will appreciate the relief afferded them in their time of need. I as, six, very respectively, your condenses of the citizens of Carroll centry. I can sand you the needs of agents for the other counties should yet desire them. It will be necessary to w

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER.—The following table shows the re of four observations in New York city of the range the barometer and thermometer, the direction of wind and the state of the weather during the

A First Sumpar.—The metropolis threein and artery, like Sir Ralph the Rover,

An opposition to this proposition is being organized by the residents and property owners along the proposed route, and a memorial to the Mayor and Common Council is in course of signature remonstrating against the contemplated widening of Ann and Fulton streets and the extension of the route eastward on the ground that it will involve an outlay of \$6,000,000. to be amessed on the owners of city property, while Brooklyn property owners, the Fulton Ferry Company and others would be the partice principally benedited, and that as the law now stands they could not be assessed unless a special act were passed for the purpose.

MORTUARY SERVICES AT THE MASONIC LODGE ROOMS.—Pacific Lodge No. 233 F. & A. M., held a lodge of sorrow on Saturday night at the Masonic lodge rooms, No.

Encire or Cuttron In Tamont.—Coroner Siderare yearcristy half an inquest all Believres Respital on the body of James Code, a unast hirty-three years of age, a mixire of the United States, who committed existed by cutting his threat with a part, on the night of the 20th uit. The attention of officer McDulle, of the Bitternih predict, there on duty is Stouctor street, pass of Columbia threat. The effort ran up and found deceased on his branes, with his bead over the curbelless, and the bit beat of the collection of the trans. The effort ran up and found deceased on his branes, with his bead over the curbelless, and the bit beat of the collection of the trans. The effort ran up and found deceased on his branes, with his bead over the curbelless, and the bit beat of the officer, Ook pulled a postant's from his procks, and endeavored to write the gas that his treat, but was highly the street of the collection of the street of the collect, one of the street of the collection of the street of the collection of the collection of the street of the collection of the collection of the collection of the collectio

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Breaking Up a Discrement Bours.—On Saturday night the Fourth precinct police, by order of Captain Thorne, made a descent upon the disorderly premises of John Johnson, located in the basement of house No. 79 Chatham street, and arrested the proprietor and seven other mea, besides three females whom they found on the place at the time. The place kept by Johnson is the resort of reputed thieves, abandoned women and vagabonds generally. All the prisoners were yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling, who required Johnson to give ball to answer before the Court of Sections for keeping a disorderly house. The others were committed for examination.

Lineary at a Boy.—William McGregor, a lad fourteen years of age, was arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday, charged by William N. Rees, of 750 Broadway, with the theft of \$20. William was sent by MasRees to collect money, and instead of returning the money to his employer William kept it. He admitted having taken the money and said he was sorry for it. He was held for trial in defnalt of bail.

Allment Princesous Assaurs.—Michael Hickey was committed by Justice Bodge yesterday to await the result of injuries which he is charged with having inflicted on Michael Fitznimmons during an alterestion on board the stemship Virginia on Saturday last.

Allment Housey Rossays.—Samuel F. Perry, Thomas W. Otiver, Charles Spencer alias Brainerd, and Richard Hamblin were arraigned yesterday at the Fourth district Police court charged as above on the complaint of Daniel Richfes, of S83 West Forty-fifth street. It appears from the statement of the complainant that he was attacked on Saturday evening in Eighth avonce by the defendants, one of whom he may attempted to steal a breast pin from him and an affirmy occurring he fired two pistel shous at one of this assailants (Forty) injuring him rather severely. Justice Ledwith held the accused is \$1,000 each ponding an examination. The complainant Richte was committed in the same amount to answer to a charge of feloni

UTAH.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MERALD.

Business Bad-Money Scarce-The Polygnay
Petition-Arguments of the Mormon and
Gentile Press-Local Matters, &c.

Sair Lane Cirr, March 13, 1867.

The city has been without a sensition since the issue
of the famous card, and the reply of Governor Brigham
Young thereto. Scarcely a thing has transpired to make
the city other than a Paradise. The universal cry of
cult times coming to us from the Paradise.

business enough to pay expenses, especially those who depend upon temporary custom.

Everybody seems imbued with the idea that when the spring trade opens there will be a greater activity in business and commercial circles. A number of commission merchants who were to have started for the

AFFAIRS IN SPRINGFELD, MASS.

STRUCTURE, Mass., April 7, 1867.

Deputy constables Chapin and Wright arrested at South Hadley last night a cierical confidence man who has done an extensive business in this vicinity for several weeks among ministers and religious accieties, under the names of Cook, Burns and Chambers. Last week he attempted to get a \$10,000 check on his "London bankers" endorsed by a beavy South Hadley manufacturer, representing himself as an agent of a London publishing house.

The work on the State Agricultural College at Amherst was resumed last week, and the work will be pushed rapidly forward under the personal supervision of President Chadbourne, who has lately removed his residence to that tows.

DROWNEM.—George W. Smith, a painter of Hartford,

CUBA.

Part of the Spanish Pacific Floot at Santiago de Cuba.

Admiral Nunes to Represent Spain in the Washington Conference.

A Provisional Government Established in Mayti.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Barton, from Havana on the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Arrival of Admiral Mendez Nunez-What Brought Him to Caba-Rumors that He is to Ge to Washington-Reported Capture of the R. R. Cuylor-Peace Restored to Hasti-Horrible Assassination-Commercial, &c.

HAYANA, April 3, 1867.
The Spanish frigates Almanea, Navas de Tolosa and Concepcion, commanded by Admiral Mendez Nunez, have arrived from Rio de la Plata at Santiago de Caba,

ington as the representative of Spain in the projected me-diation for peace with the republics of the Pacific, offered

de Cube communicating the capture of the privateer Cuyler by the Spanish steam frigate Gerous, after the latter ship left St. Thomas, adding that both vessels had arrived at Santiago. I am not inclined to believe the truth of the report, which, at all events, requires

General Dulce and hidy purpose leaving Havana for New York by the 15th, or at intent the Slate of May, en route for Europe. The intended grand banquet—which was to have been a sensational affair—has fallen through. When the committee charged with the preparations watted on his Excellency he begged to be "exaused" from the honor and kindness intended towards his person, for which he nevertheless thanked them. By this means the Spanish party has been completely ellenced, and they will think better of him in future.

The English gunboat Steady, nine days from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived at this port on the Slat ultimo, and reports a few cases of yellow fever when she sailed from Kingston.

Latters from St. Domingo dated the 18th ult, announce the arrival in the capital of an agent of the Marquis de Aguaswivas, especially charged to realize the segotiation of a loan of ten millions of france offered to that republic by an Angio-French company. Colonel Madrigal, who was sent on an important mission of the government to Samana, had returned.

According to reliable information received here yesterday, franquillity has been restored in Hayt, and a provisional government instituted under the leadership of Niesage Saget. No further details have yet reached us.

The Boletin Mercantif, of Perto Rico, gives a different version of the result if Hayt! It states that Geffrard overcame the rayolt, and that he troops cleared the streets of the capital with grape, killing great numbers of the insurgents. This is the fourth or fifth time that Geffrare has put down revolution within his government. Hayt. It states that Geffrard overcame the rayolt, and that has rea almost doing nothing, and unless some favorable change takes place the produce market will continue more depressed than the usual during the shipping assect, and the shares are unsability and the produce market will up shop, "as they only entail an unnecessary expanse to the charechalders. The Bance at last to the previous quotation of 7rs. for No. 12 seems to be firmly s

Fature of the Cuban Sugar Trade—Its Probable Becline—Free Trade Advocated as the Necessary Resert of Spain—Effect on Slavery in the Island—Severe Storms on the Island,

In the Island.—Severe Storms on the Island. Health, &c..

Havana, April 3, 1867.

The universal abolition of slavery is doubtless a most philanthropic idea, it is sublime; and consequently Cuba can be no exception for any great length of time longer. But the only question is the early feasibility of such a measure; whether a sweeping and total abolition would or would not endanger the very intents and purposes of the step, and hence the when and how is here the essential point.

Senor M. E., an independent proprieter in this island, though no friend to slavery, apprehends danger from such a change in the system of labor under the present rigime; at least as far as concerns the great decrease in the principal source of wealth in this island, the production of sugar, which would be the certain consequence. His idea is to provide for the event, which he knows must sooner or lates, eccur, and therefore first votes for an early and total abolition of Custom Houses and other sources of taxation, besides a thorough retrenchment in the expenditure of the island on the part of the government, reducing it from the actual enormous figure of \$35,000,000 per annum to \$10,000,000, an it was in 1849, and then, by way of compensation or substitution for the consequent defect, simply to impose a dety of \$2 per box and 50 cents per hogshead of sugar exported from the island. This impost would yield to the government \$6,000,000, to which add for set profit of the Royal Lottery \$2,000,000, and further, for revenue from property of the Hister and Pest office \$2,000,000 more, which must up the amount of \$10,000,000 necessary for expenditures on the former scale, limited to the payment of the army and mays. Rr. R. & goe further, considering the vast increase which he improved inventions will create in the United States in the manufacture of exception of expension of the test by the second process of the test by the second process.

other country in the American markets. The planters, once being enabled to nay better wages, a vast immigration of white laborers would naturally be the consequence—and they is of the greatest importance to this island.

The enjoyment of those benefits once attained, and continued for a few years, would go far towards the spontaneous abilities, of sixver, without the necessity of indemnification, at least on the part of the planters and agriculturists; and, with respect to other owners of slaves, the government could satisfy them with Treasury bonds, bearing eight per cent interest, and redeemable in ten years by annual joteries. Instead of the absurdments on the Cuban escutcheon, which from old age has become quite rusty, the words "Free Trade and Free Laber" could well supplant the Siemper Fiel.

One of the papers published in Fuerto Principe contains an interesting account of a doaf old man who goes about in that town begging on horseback, asking for alms in a purely French accent, and whose history is connected with the martial glories of the former empire of France. His name is Jean Baptists Sanz, born in 1,766, and therefore only 101 years old. He served in the army of Napoleon I, from the age of twenty-two till the disaster at Waterloo; and when Napoleon III. distributed the St. Helena medal to the veterans of the first empire, some one obtained a medal for Sanz.

His presence in Puroto Principe is duly accounted for; he formed part of the expedition to St. Dominiso under Leclere, which retired under the command of Viscount Noailies, and, being surprised by an English squairon, they were dispersed and compelled to each safety in Niewick, where Noailies died of his many wounds. This was in 1810. Sanz, being a good cistern mason, made his living by It-till the weight of so many years became too much for him and compelled to each safety in Niewick, where Noailies died of his many wounds. The Paris Exhibition, en rour for the Hotel des Invalides.

The English consult of Porto Rice, arrived per Barcelona. The

BRITISH HONDURAS.

SPECIAL CARRESPONDENCE OF THE MERALD.

and affairs would, ere this, have taken a very different turn had it not been hindered by those events. Government had to not with considerable tact.

The mahogany business, so long monopolized by the English in Hondurax, is tosing all its prependerance. There are now no mahogany cutters of any note in the Northern district, which extends to the Rie Hondo. We hear that the only concerns still existing are the British Hondurax Company, Toledo & Co. (a Spanish irm, from Cadiz), and Mr. James Harley. The latter is a prisoner of the Indians, and held for a ransom of 22,900; and the government has seen the error it committed when it ransomed some prisoners on a previous occasion.

Agriculture is superseding all other industry; and if we consider the wonderful fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate, this is not surprising. If that affair with the Indians could only be settled, on a soild basis, agriculture would develop the great resources of the country, as it affords all the natural advantages that man can which for. There is nothing wanting but American enterprise, and were a few hundred American families to settle in it, a great metamorphosis would take place.

Notwithstanding the late disturbing elements, araing from an insufficient protection on the part of the English government, we find in the midst of the bescurity that the poincers of agricultural enterprise and development were not interrupted in their labors; and provided anothing occurs to thwart them in their undertaking. Honduras will become a respectable exporter of sugar hefore dre years.

There is a splendid harbor at their command, called All Ploes, only about thirty-five miles from Honduras, and three miles south of Sapotifia Lagunes; it is so specious that any men of war of large size can enter and anchor with perfect safety.

All Pines, only about thirty-five miles from Hondras, and three miles south of Sapotitis Laguas; it is no spacious that any men of war of large mile can enter and anchor with perfect as fety.

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